



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA

Resumen

Corruption is considered one of the biggest threats to humanity in both developing and developed countries. The purpose of this study is to estimate how different economic, political and individual factors affects corruption. Based on previous literature, we have developed several hypotheses that have been tested using a panel data approach, in 28 European countries, for 18 years in sequence. The results reveal that economic freedom, political stability and human development are effective components in reducing corruption. Also, economic growth has a statistically significant and positive impact on control of corruption.